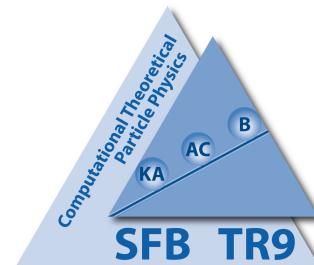


Higgs production in gluon fusion: recent developments

Alexey Pak

(on work done with M. Steinhauser, M. Rogal, N. Zerf)

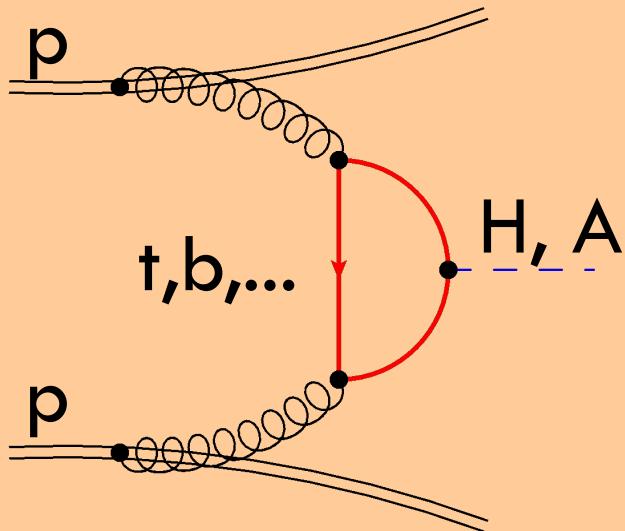
TTP KIT Karlsruhe, Germany



Outline

- Introduction to gluon fusion and top mass effects
- NNLO QCD pseudo-scalar Higgs production:
Lagrangian, γ^5 definition, calculation, partonic and
Hadronic cross-sections
- MSSM effects in NNLO QCD Higgs production:
Effective theory, DRED, ϵ -scalar, matching coefficient,
scale dependence, hadronic results
- Summary

Gluon fusion



$$\sqrt{s} = 100 - 14000 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_t = 173 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_H = 100 - 300 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_A = 100 - ?$$

residual NNLO scale uncertainty: $\mathcal{O}(\text{few \%})$

SM calculations:

- LO: [Geordi et al '78] (exact)
- NLO: [Dawson; Djouadi, Spira, Zerwas '91], [Spira et al '95] (exact) $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(70\%)$
- NNLO - heavy top limit results:
[Harlander, Kilgore '02], [Anastasiou, Melnikov '02],
[Ravindran, Smith, van Neerven '03] $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(10\%)$
- Also available – non-QCD and beyond FOPT:
EW, QCD-EW, NNLO+NNLL, $N^3\text{LO}$ threshold
enhanced corrections, π^2 -resummation, NNLO
differential distributions, ..., due to:
Catani, de Florian, Grazzini, Nason; Ahrens,
Becher, Neubert, Yang; Actis, Passarino, Sturm,
Uccirati; Anastasiou, Boughezal, Petriello;
de Florian, Grazzini, ...

NNLO results and mass dependence

leading logs

S: [Marzani et al '08; Harlander et al '09]

P: [Caola, Marzani '11]

S – scalar Higgs, H

P – pseudo-scalar Higgs, A

effective theory calculations, infinitely heavy top quark

S: [Harlander, Kilgore '02; Anastasiou, Melnikov '02; Ravindran et al '03]

P: [Anastasiou, Melnikov '02; Ravindran et al '03]

only NLO results available

$m_t / \sqrt{s} = 0$

zero mass limit

$m_t \sim \sqrt{s}$

threshold region

$m_t = \infty$

heavy top limit

expansion in powers of $1/m_t^2$ + interpolation to zero mass limit

S: [Harlander, Ozeren '09; Pak, Rogal, Steinhauser '10]

P: this work: expand to $1/m_t^8$, check effective theory

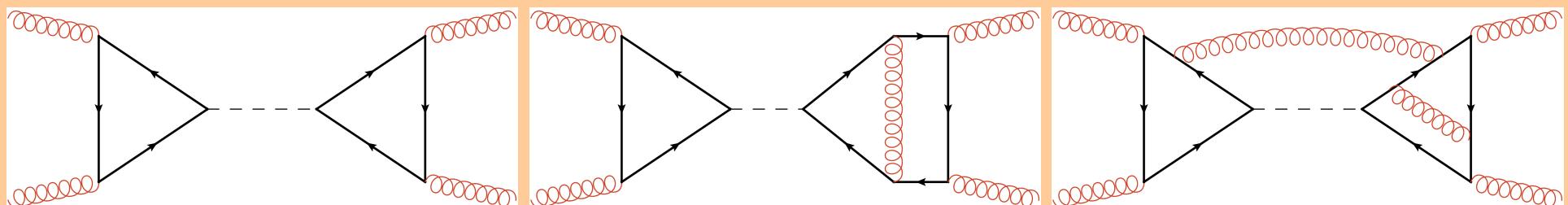
Pseudo-scalar Higgs production

Lagrangian:

$$L_Y = -m_q \frac{H}{v} \bar{q} q - g^Y m_q \frac{A}{v} \bar{q} i \gamma^5 q$$

appears in many extensions of SM

Use optical theorem (same diagrams as for scalar Higgs):



+ special treatment of imaginary parts for NLO x NLO virtual diagrams

Larin's prescription:

$$\gamma^5 = \frac{\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}}{24} \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \gamma_\sigma,$$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\delta\kappa} = \begin{vmatrix} g^{\mu\alpha} & g^{\mu\beta} & g^{\mu\delta} & g^{\mu\kappa} \\ g^{\nu\alpha} & g^{\nu\beta} & g^{\nu\delta} & g^{\nu\kappa} \\ g^{\rho\alpha} & g^{\rho\beta} & g^{\rho\delta} & g^{\rho\kappa} \\ g^{\sigma\alpha} & g^{\sigma\beta} & g^{\sigma\delta} & g^{\sigma\kappa} \end{vmatrix}$$

+ finite renormalization of pseudo-scalar current, renormalization of t-quark current

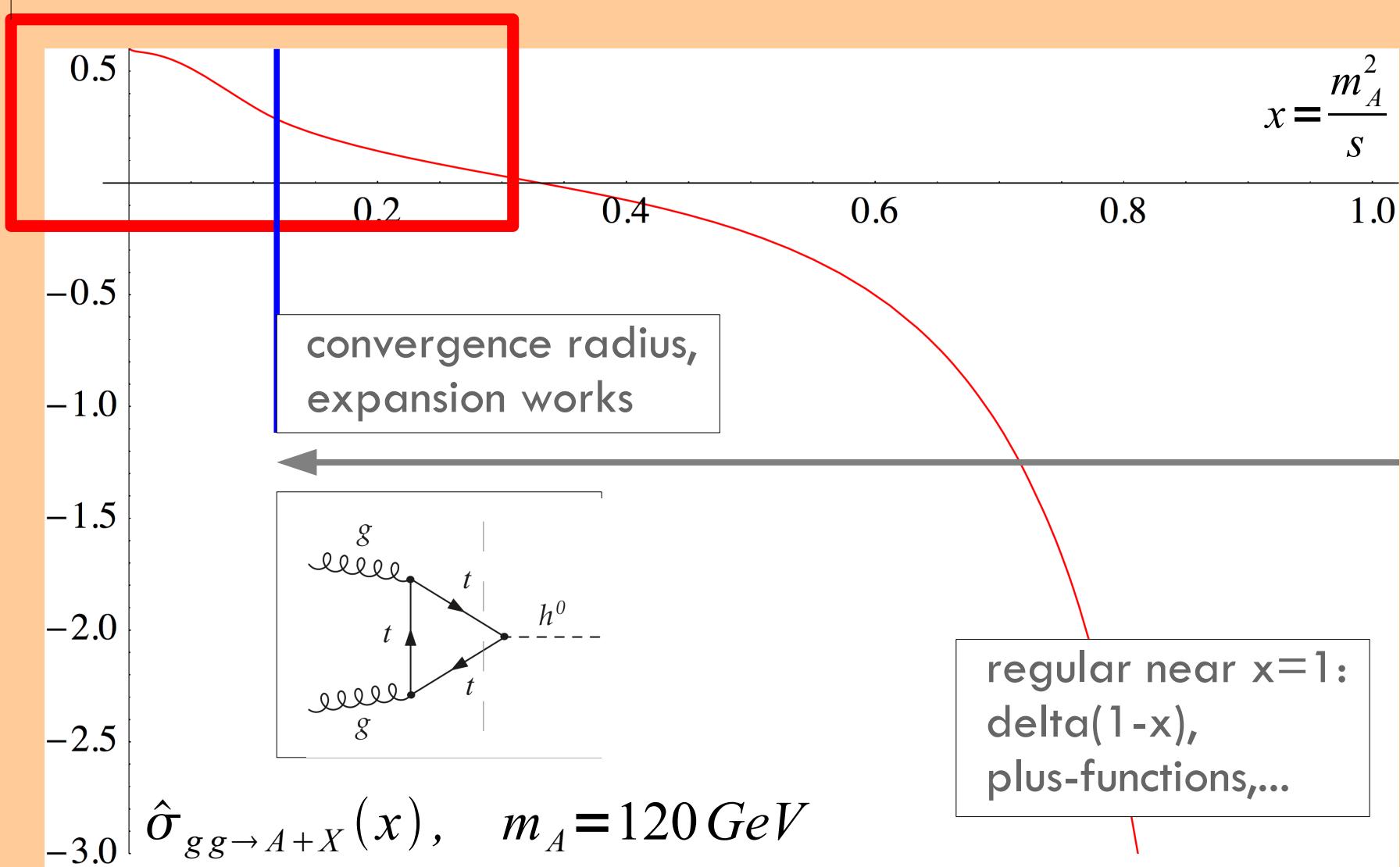
Calculation

- QGRAF, FORM, q2e/exp + Perl program, own Laporta
- ~ 20000 4-loop diagrams, ~ 1 month at TTP cluster,
cross-checks, all partonic results to $(m_A/m_t)^8$, SU(N)
- Prepare to N³LO calculation: master integrals
extended by 1-2 orders in ϵ
- Convolution of plus-functions and HPLs done in Mellin
space, implemented as Mathematica module
- Prepare to N³LO calculation: evaluated Mellin
images of HPLs to weight 5

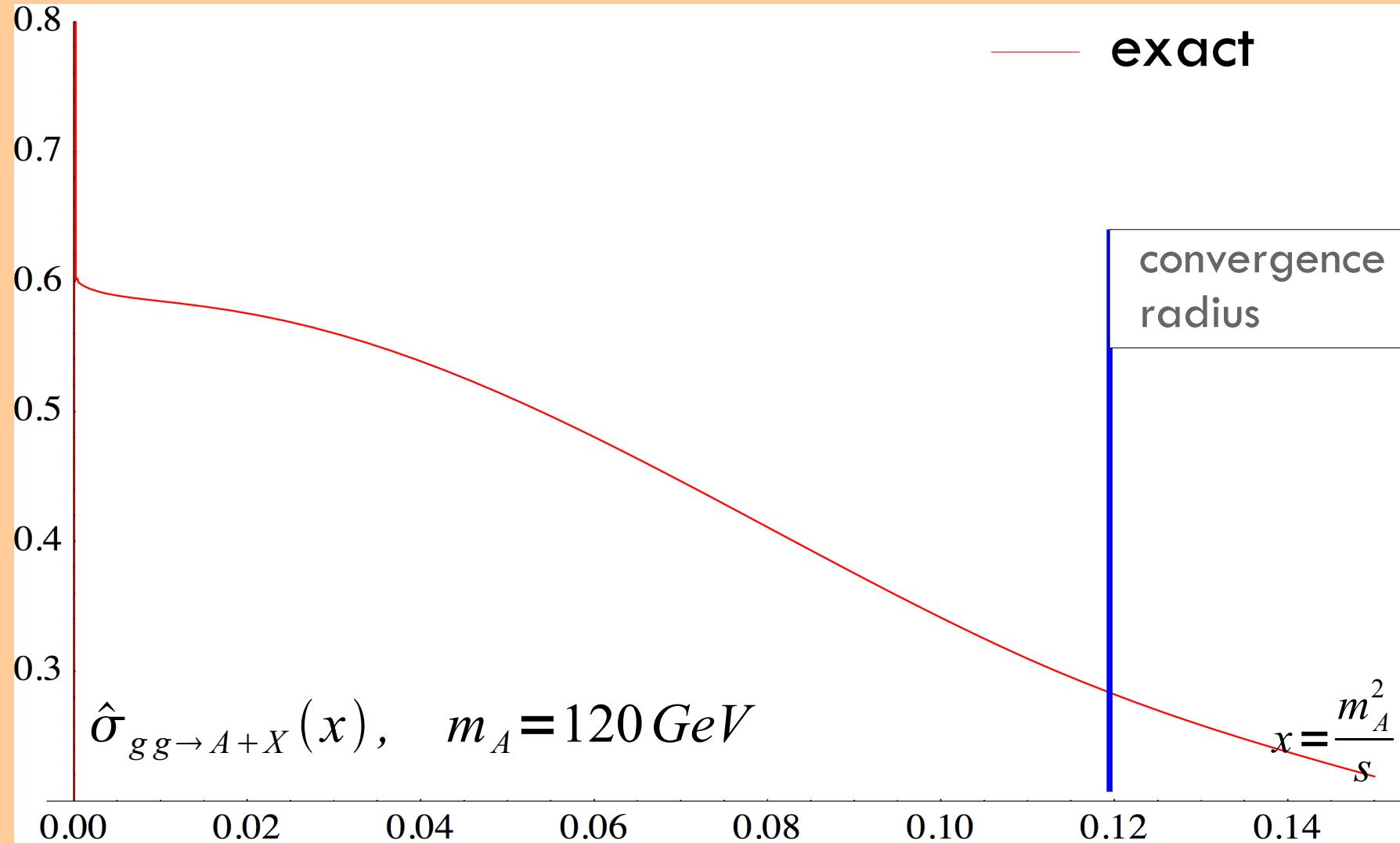
Partonic results, NLO

interesting region, suppressed by luminosity functions

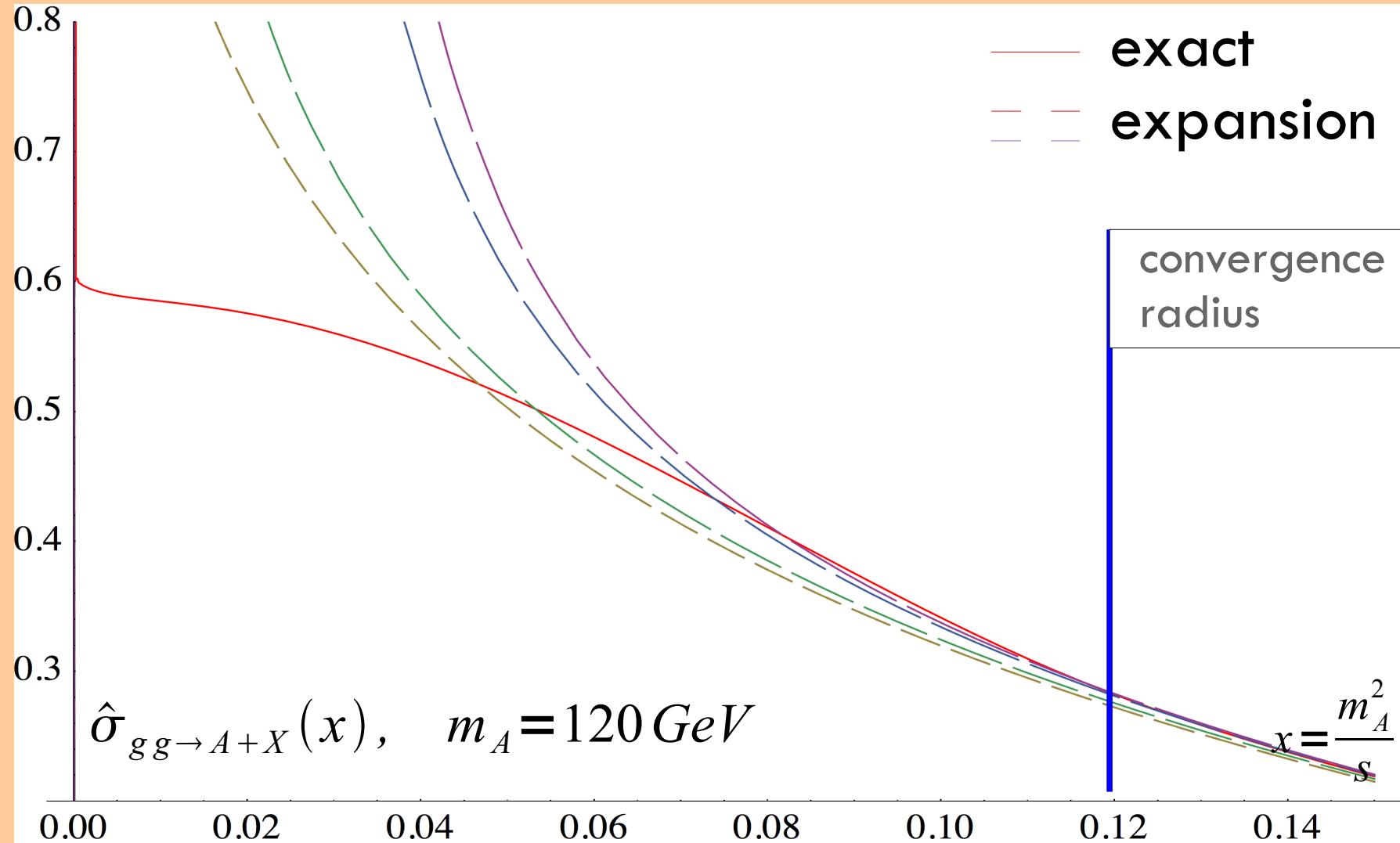
hadronic result: integrate with luminosity functions



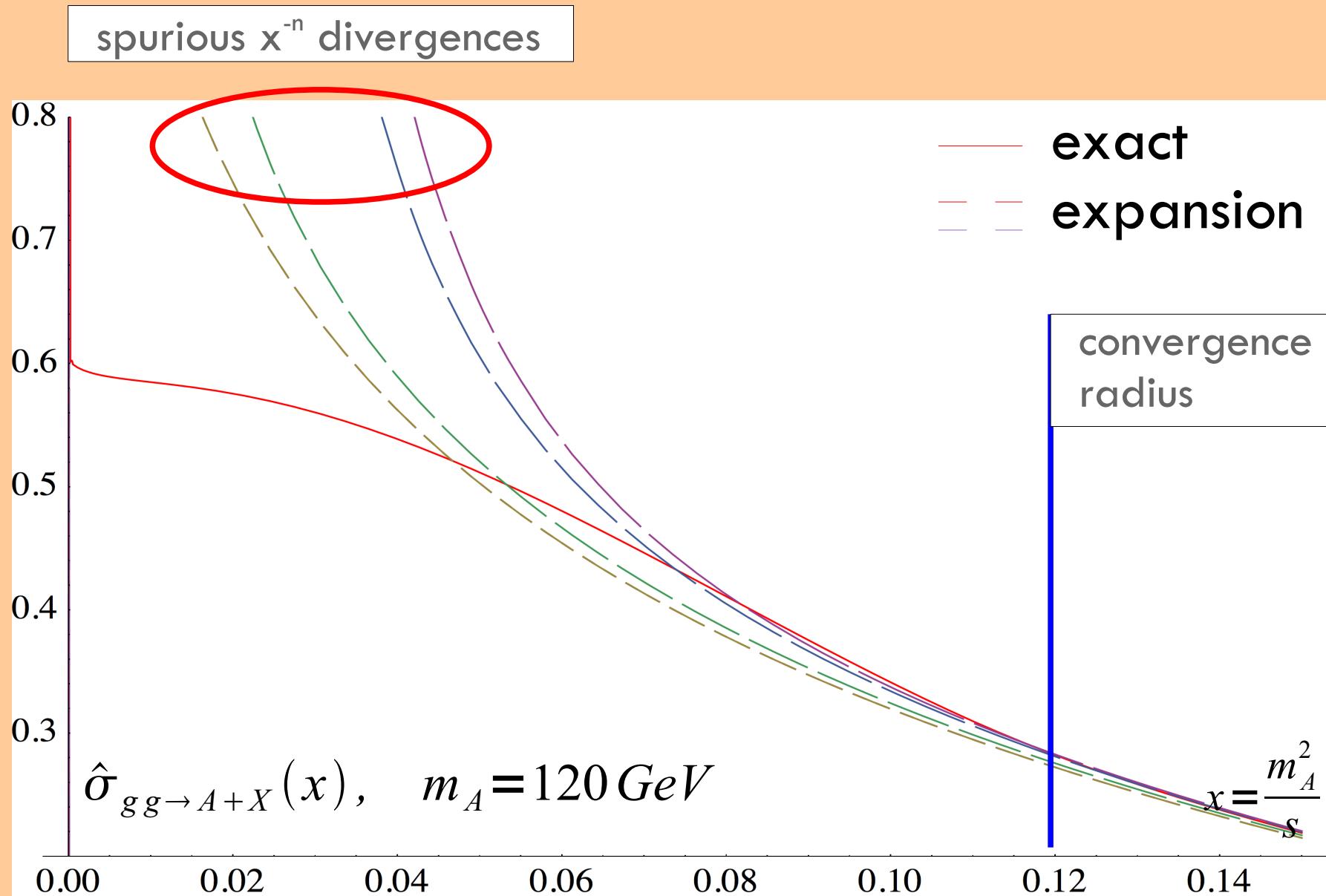
Partonic results, NLO



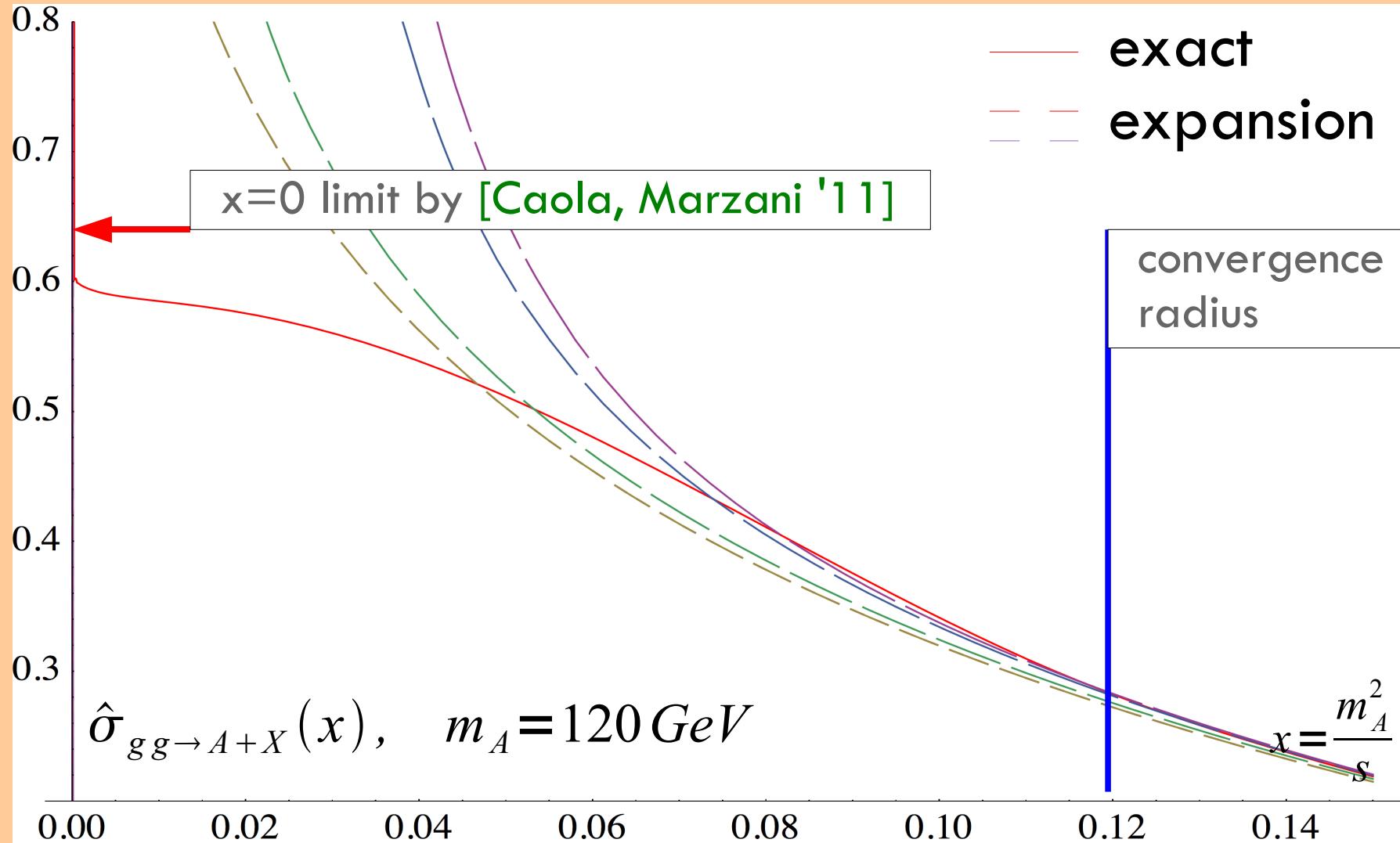
Partonic results, NLO



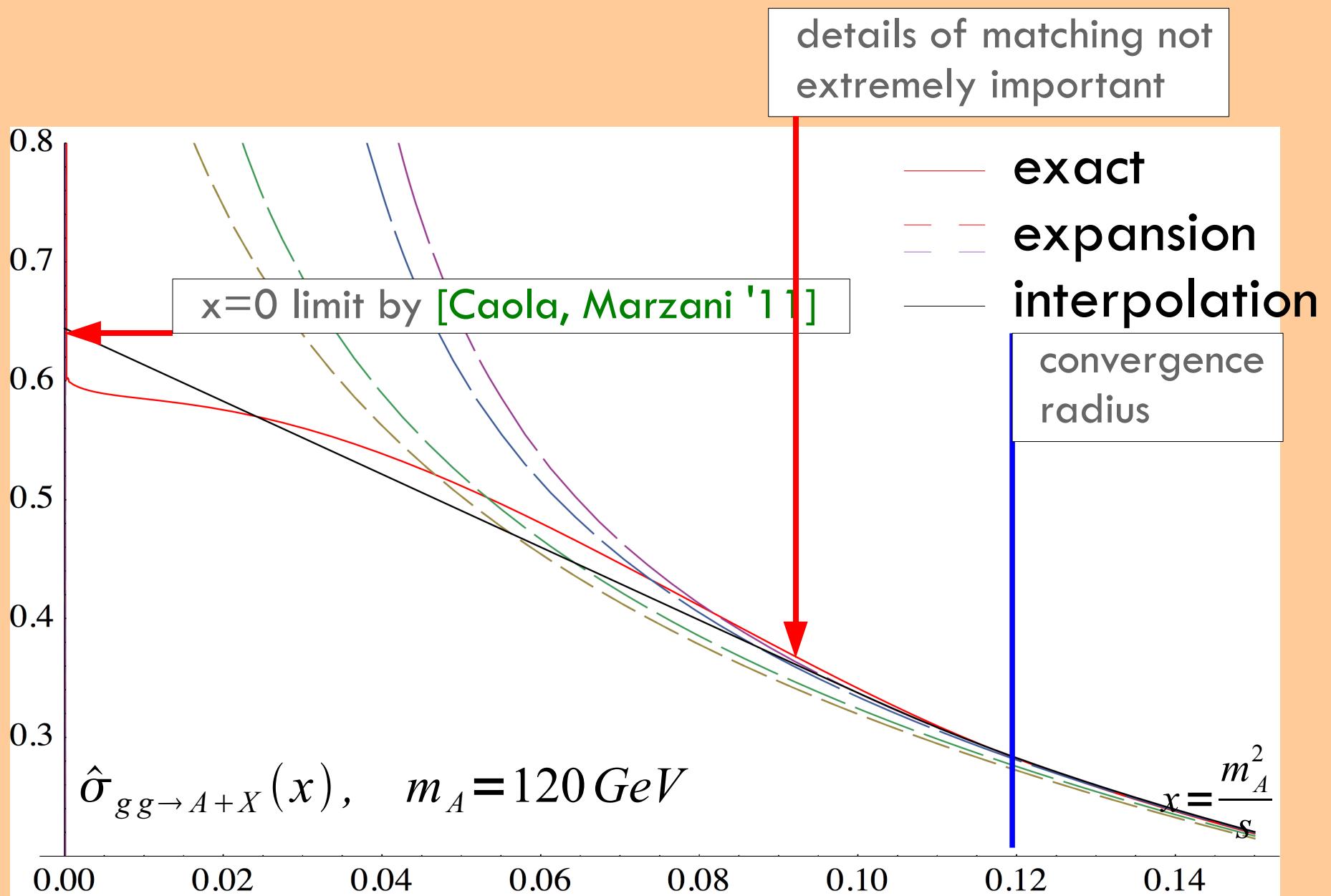
Partonic results, NLO



Partonic results, NLO

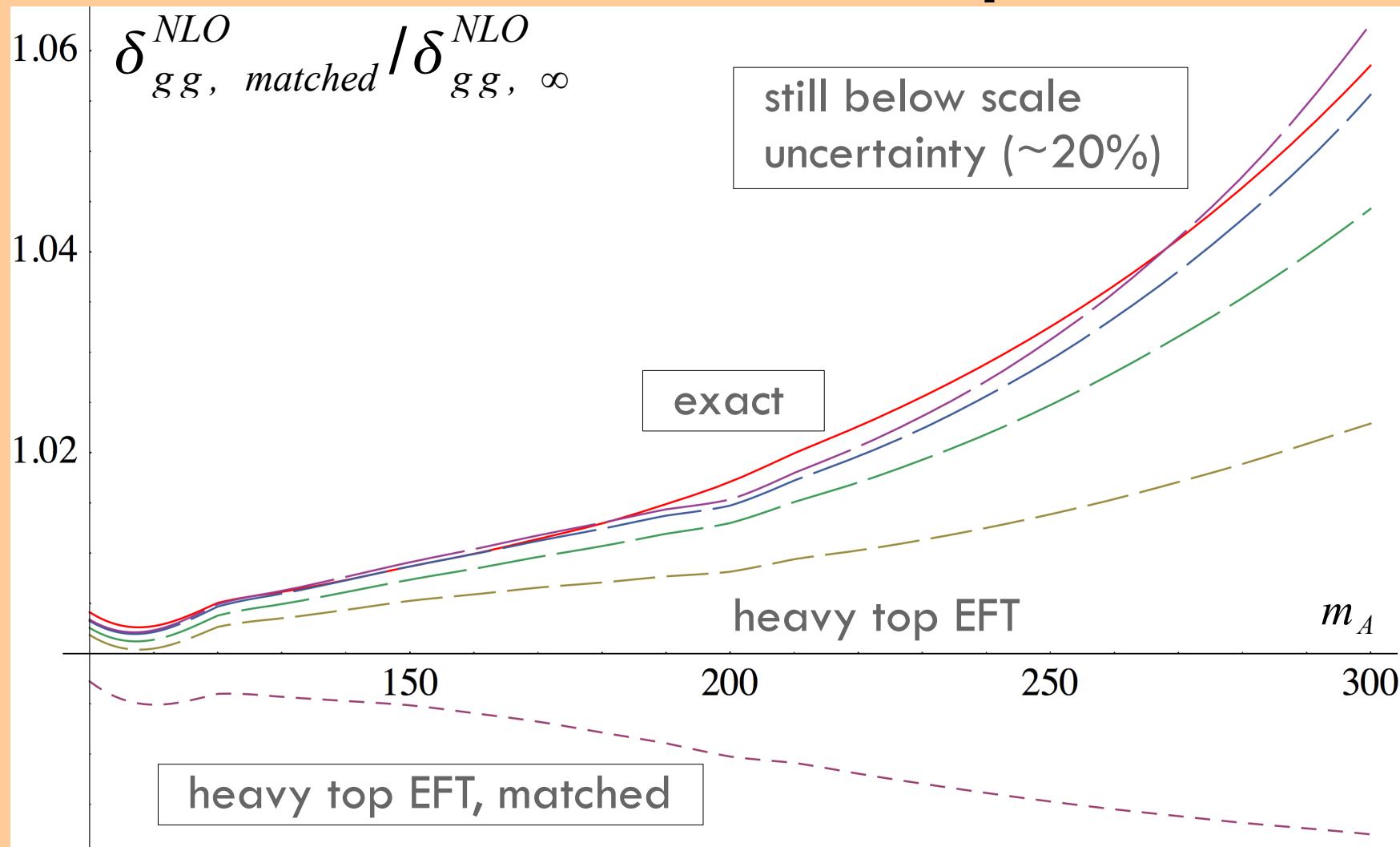


Partonic results, NLO

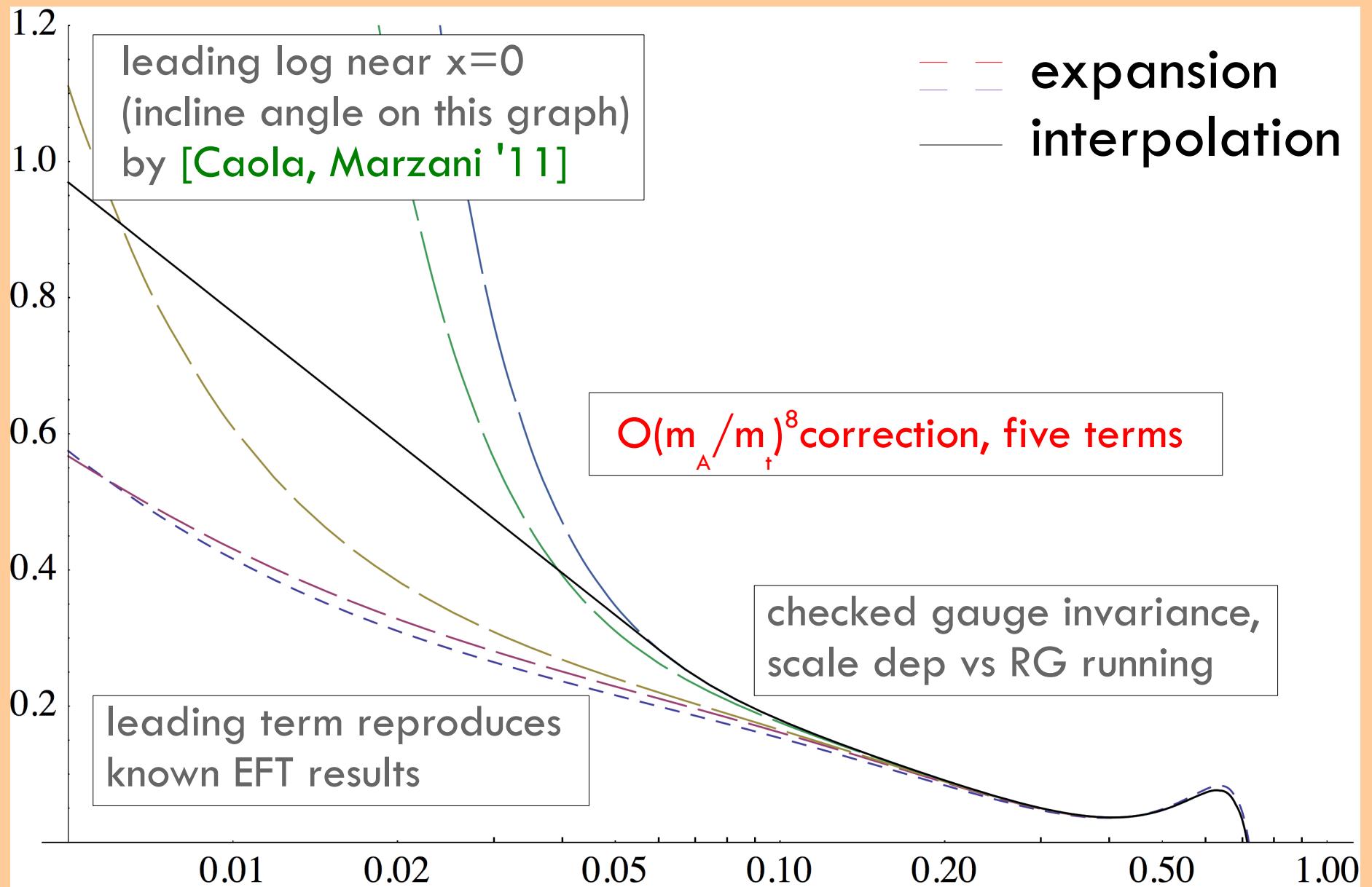


Hadronic results, NLO

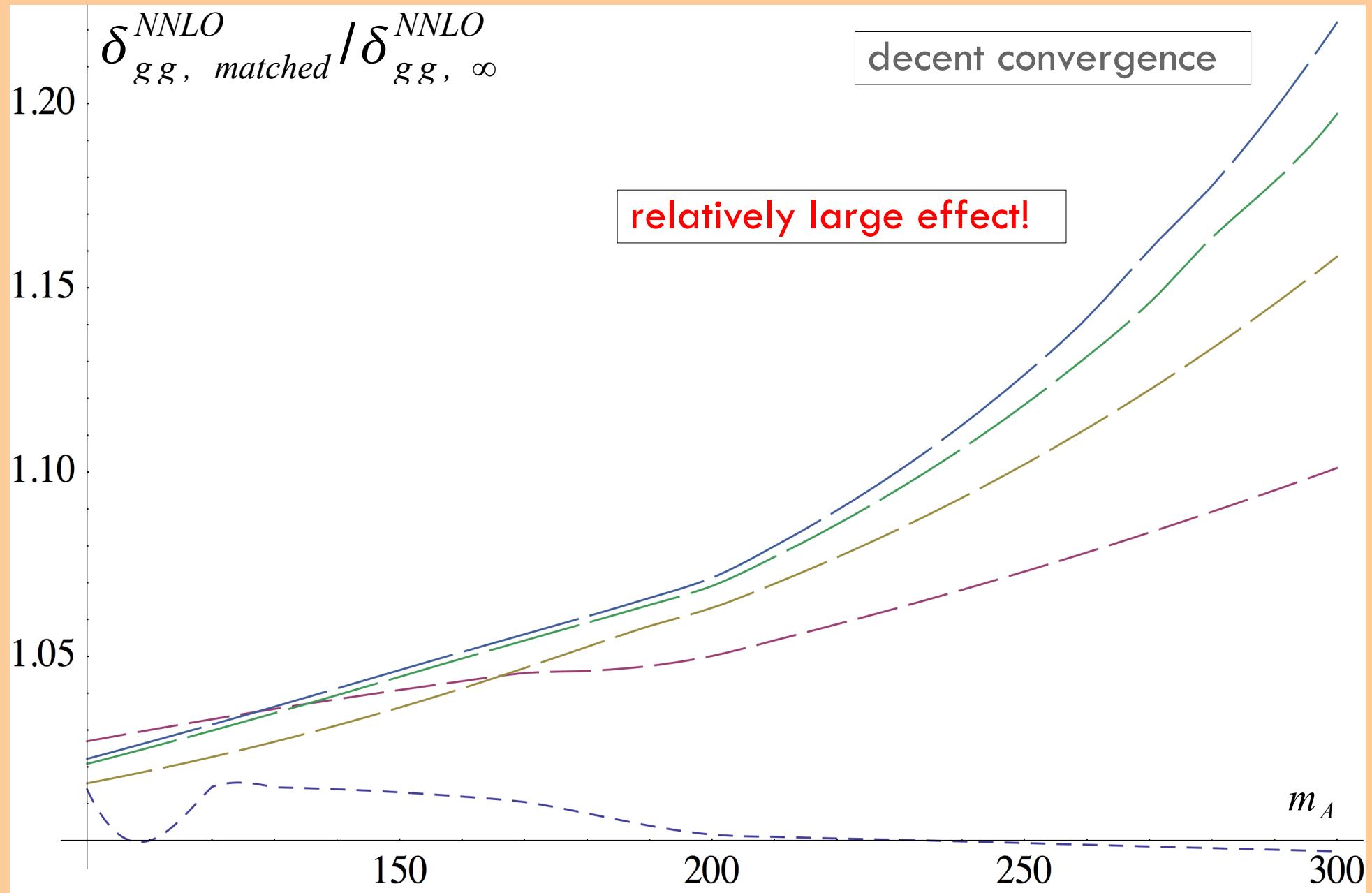
LO factorization: $\sigma_{pp \rightarrow A+X}(m_A) = \sigma_0(m_A) \left[1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \delta^{NLO} + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \delta^{NNLO} \right]$



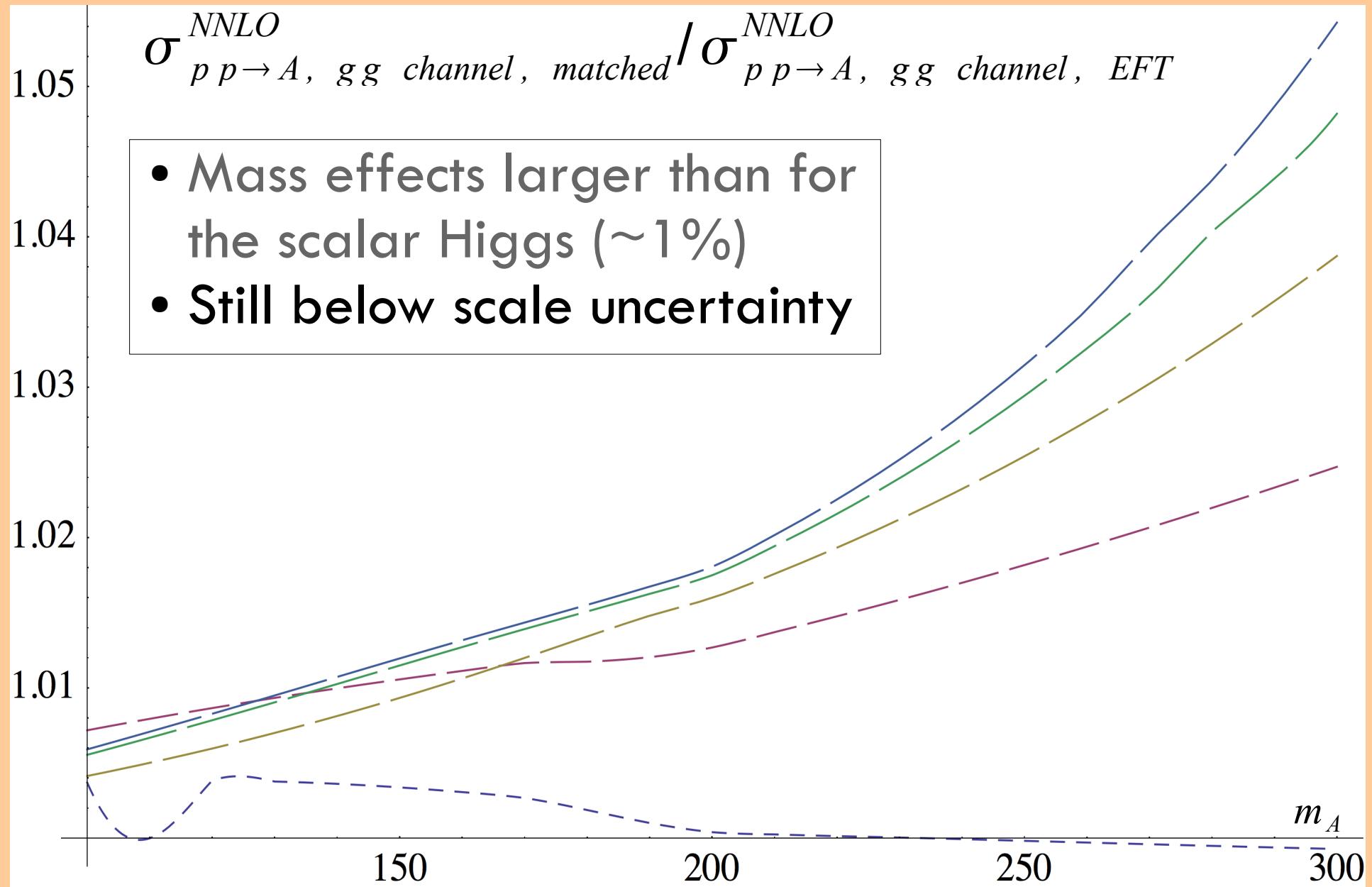
Partonic results, NNLO



Hadronic results, NNLO



Hadronic results, NNLO

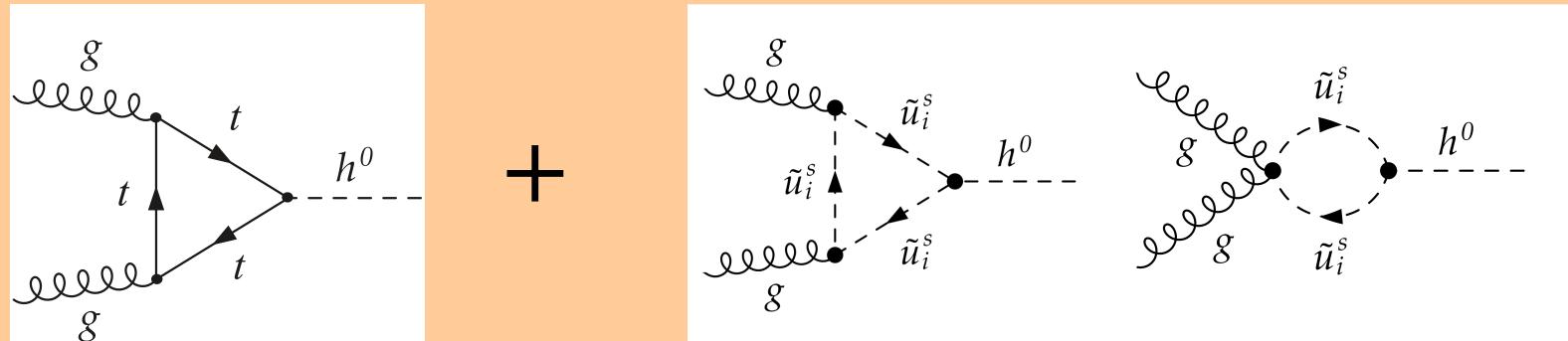


Summary, pseudo-scalar Higgs

- NNLO mass effects (for intermediate m_A) computed near heavy top limit to $(m_A/m_t)^8$ for all channels
- Numerically, shift from EFT is $\sim 5\%$, still within uncertainty
- Effective theory approximation justified!
- Publication is in preparation

MSSM Higgs production: $gg \rightarrow h^0$

QCD + SUSY particles, no $h^0 \tilde{b} \tilde{b}$ coupling (small $\tan \beta$):



NLO SUSY-QCD: up to 3 scales, no exact results

- EFT predictions (light Higgs): [Harlander, Steinhauser '04]
- NLO (s)quark contribution: [Aglietti, Bonciani, Degrassi, Vicini '07; Muelleitner, Spira '08]
- Numerical analysis, full theory: [Anastasiou, Beerli, Daleo '07]
- Complete NLO analysis: [Harlander, Hofmann, Mantler '10]
- Estimate of NNLO correction: [Harlander, Steinhauser 03]
- This work: NNLO EFT calculation, Eur. Phys. J. C71 (2011) 1602

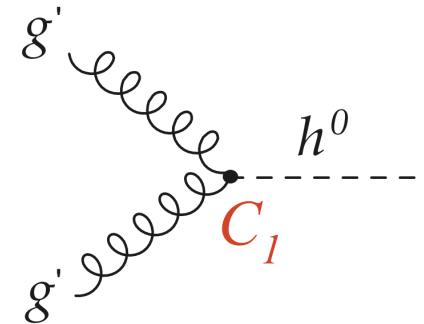
Effective field theory and matching

C_1 hides all heavy masses,
is determined by matching

same as QCD with top
quark integrated out!

Lagrangian:

$$L_{SUSY-QCD} \rightarrow L_{EFT} = \frac{h_0}{v} C_1 O_1$$



EFT	Full MSSM
Dimensional Regularization (DREG)	Dimensional Reduction (DRED)
particles: h_0, g, q, c	$h_0, g, q, c, \tilde{g}, \tilde{q}, t, \tilde{t}, \epsilon$
masses: $m_q = 0, m_{h_0}$	$m_{h_0} \ll m_\epsilon \ll m_t, m_{\tilde{g}}, m_{\tilde{q}}$
coupling: $\alpha_s^{(5), \overline{MS}}$	$\alpha_s^{(6), \overline{DR}}$

ϵ -scalar

Gluon field decomposed:

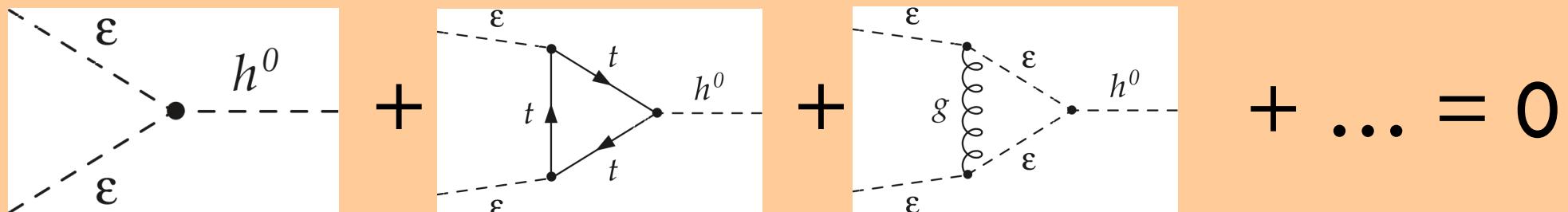
4-D (4- 2ϵ)-D 2 ϵ -D

$$G^\mu = G^\mu + \epsilon^\mu$$

$$L_\epsilon = -\frac{(m_\epsilon^0)^2}{2} \epsilon \epsilon + \frac{h_0}{v} (\Lambda_\epsilon^0)^2 \epsilon \epsilon$$

ϵ -Higgs coupling, new mass, renormalization...

Require: no new Higgs coupling:



$$\Rightarrow \Lambda_\epsilon^0 = 0 + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \delta \Lambda_\epsilon^1 + \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \right)^2 \delta \Lambda_\epsilon^2 + \dots$$

Require: no ϵ -scalar in the EFT, no dependence on m_ϵ :

\Rightarrow Hierarchy: $m_\epsilon \gg m_{h^0}$, expand to m_ϵ^n and check cancellation

Results: matching coefficient

Cross-check: SM QCD

$$C_1^{SM}(DRED, \alpha_s^{(6), \overline{DR}}, \alpha_e) \rightarrow C_1^{SM}(DRED, \alpha_s^{(5), \overline{MS}}) = C_1^{SM}(DREG, \alpha_s^{(5), \overline{MS}})$$

MSSM, hierarchy

$$m_t \ll m_{\hat{g}} = m_{\hat{q}} = m_{\tilde{t}_1} = m_{\tilde{t}_2} \equiv m_{SUSY}$$

$$C_1 \text{ to } O(m_t/m_{SUSY})^4, \text{ cross-check: } \lim_{m_{SUSY} \rightarrow \infty} C_1^{MSSM} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} C_1^{SM}$$

No stop mixing, fixed scale (mass running is different), limited segment of MSSM parameter space. But: further results include expansion in mass differences, to be published soon.

Cross-section and scale dependence

Full operator: $\frac{d}{d\mu} C_1(\mu) O_1(\mu) = 0$ but $\frac{d}{d\mu} C_1(\mu) \neq 0$

Scale-invariant quantities [Chetyrkin, Kniehl, Steinhauser '97]:

$$O_g = O_1 B^{(5)}, \quad C_g = C_1 / B^{(5)}, \quad B^{(5)} = -\frac{\pi^2 \beta^{(5)}}{\beta_0^{(5)} \alpha_s^{(5)}}$$

Now can separate heavy and soft scales:

$$\sigma_{pp \rightarrow h_0 + X}(m_{h_0}, m_t, m_{SUSY}, \mu_s, \mu_h) = \sigma_0 C_g(m_t, m_{SUSY}, \mu_h)^2 \Sigma(m_{h_0}, \mu_s)$$

Keep hard scale fixed, $\mu_h \sim m_t$, determine
scale dependence by varying $\mu_s \sim m_{h_0}/2$

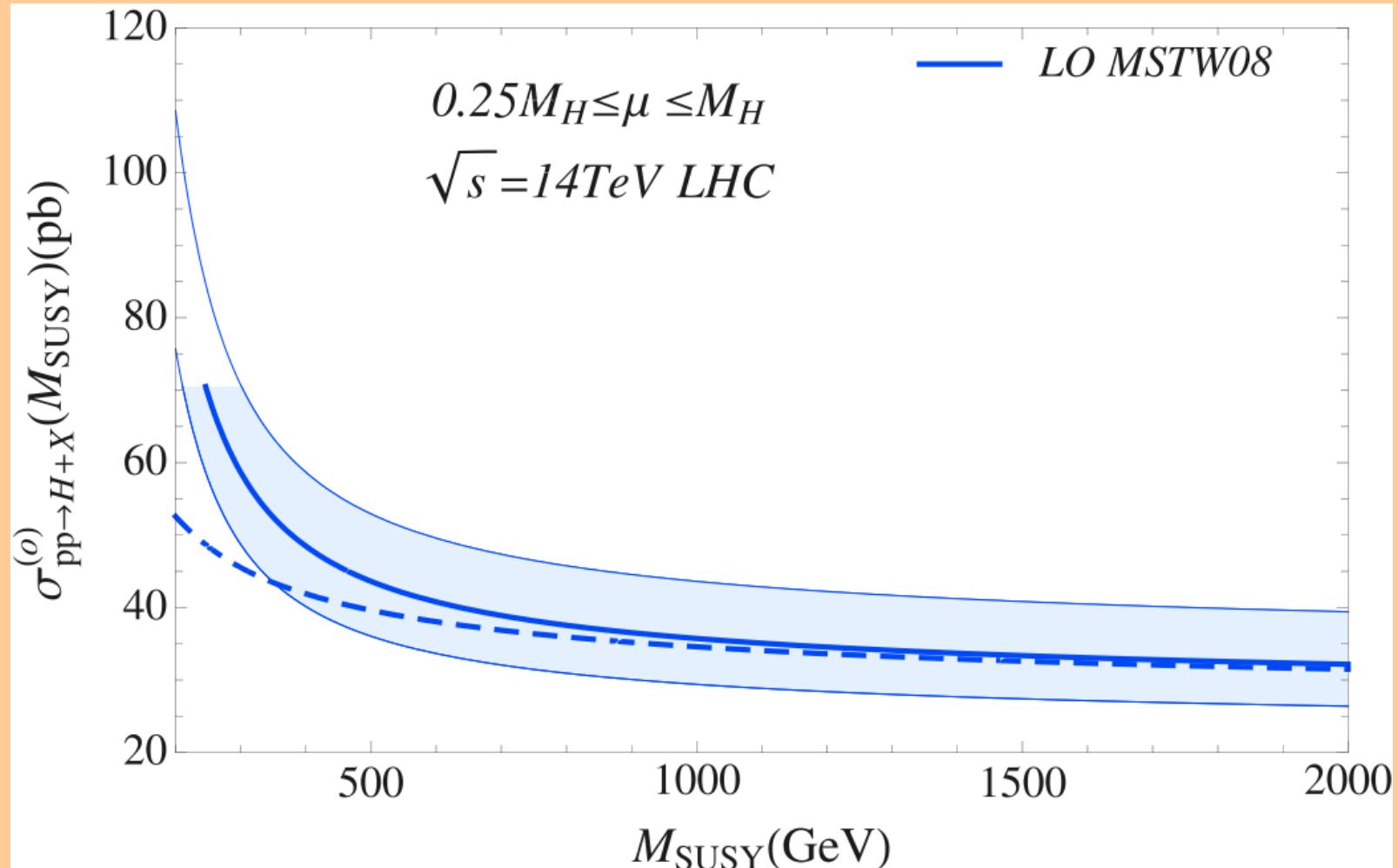
extracted directly
from SM calculation

Results – hadronic cross-section

$$M_{A_0} = 1000 \text{ GeV}, \tan \beta = 5, \mu_{\text{SUSY}} = 200 \text{ GeV}, 200 \leq m_{\text{SUSY}} \leq 2000 \text{ GeV}$$

Use H3.m [Kant et al '10]:

$$\Rightarrow 89 \leq m_{h_0} \leq 119 \text{ GeV}, \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} \approx 0.99$$

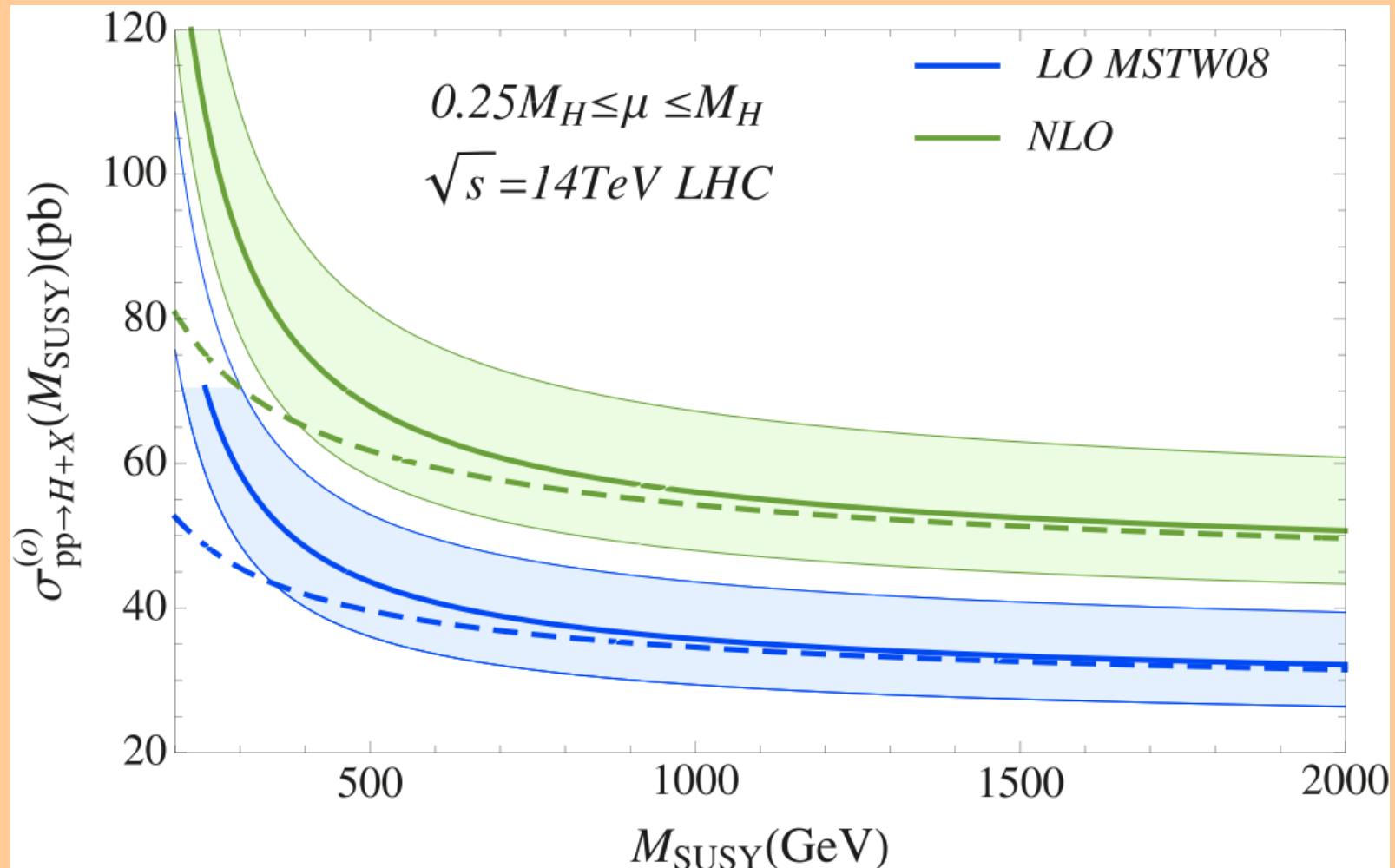


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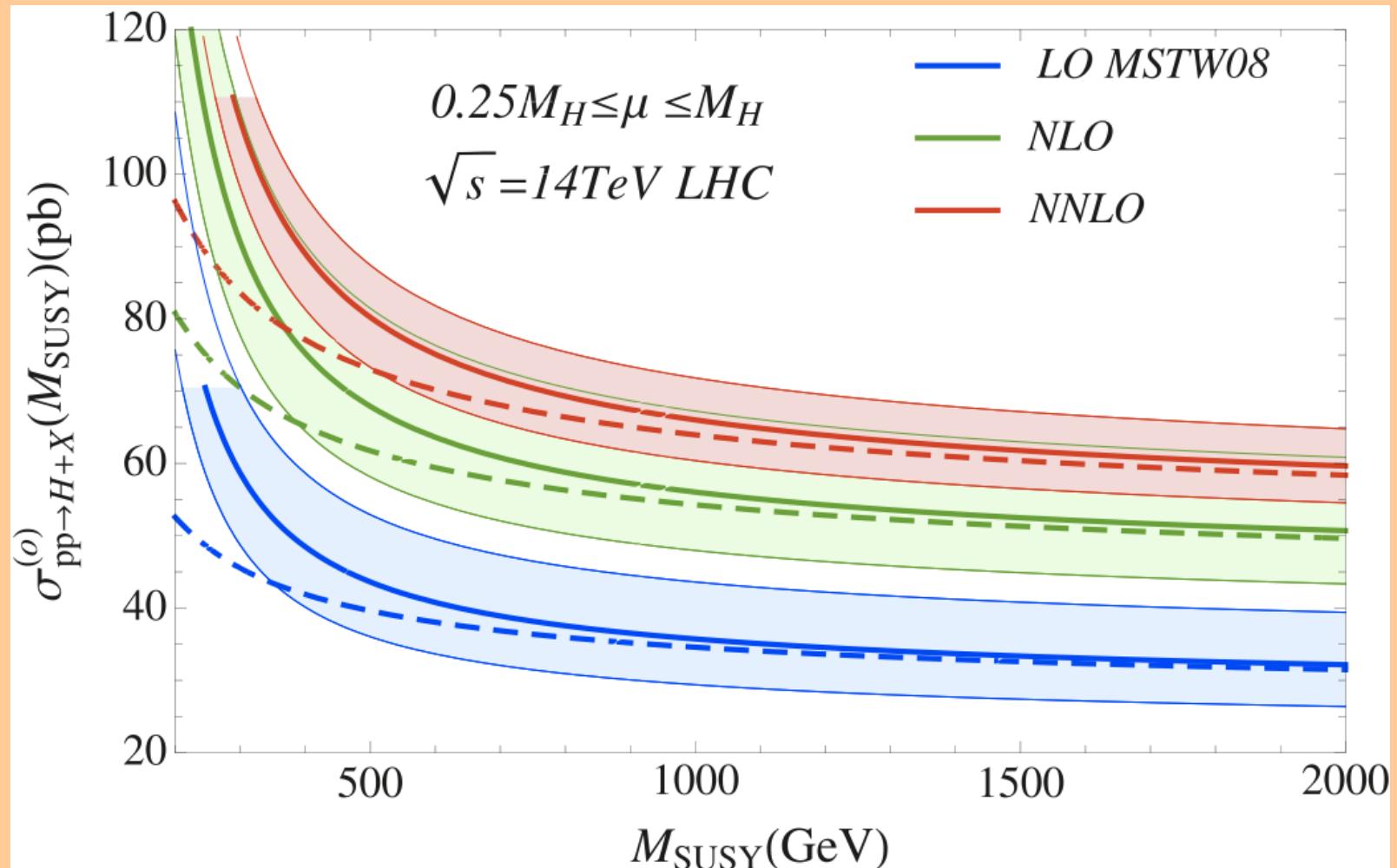


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Summary, MSSM Higgs production

- Matching coefficient C_1 computed to 3 loops in DRED,
degenerate MSSM hierarchy, to $(m_t/m_{\text{SUSY}})^4$
- For $m_{\text{SUSY}} > 500 \text{ GeV}$ numerical shift small
- Soon to be published: expansions in mass differences,
new hierarchy (two stop masses at different scales),
 m_z -suppressed terms from couplings
→ Much larger parameter space coverage!

Convolution integrals and Mellin transform

$$[f \otimes g](x) = \int_0^1 dx_1 dx_2 \delta(x - x_1 x_2) f(x_1) g(x_2)$$

$$M_n[f(x)] = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} f(x) dx$$

$$M_n[[f \otimes g](x)] = M_n[f(x)] M_n[g(x)]$$

Plus-functions as derivatives:

$$M_n[\hat{\partial}_x f(x)] = R[f(x)] - (n-1) M_{n-1}[f(x)],$$

$$R[g(x) \ln^a(1-x) + h(x) \ln^b(1-x) + \dots + r(x)] = r(x)$$

$$\hat{\partial}_x 1 = \delta(1-x),$$

$$\hat{\partial}_x H_1(x) = \left[\frac{1}{1-x} \right]_+,$$

$$\hat{\partial}_x H_{11}(x) = - \left[\frac{\ln(1-x)}{1-x} \right]_+,$$

$$\hat{\partial}_x H_{101}(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \left[\frac{1}{1-x} \right]_+ + \frac{H_{01}(x) - \zeta_2}{1-x},$$

Implemented:

Mellin images of
HPLs weight 5

Algebra of
harmonic sums

“Harmonization”
of sums and factors

Partial fractioning

NNLO result: HPLs weight 4
LO Splitting functions: weight 1

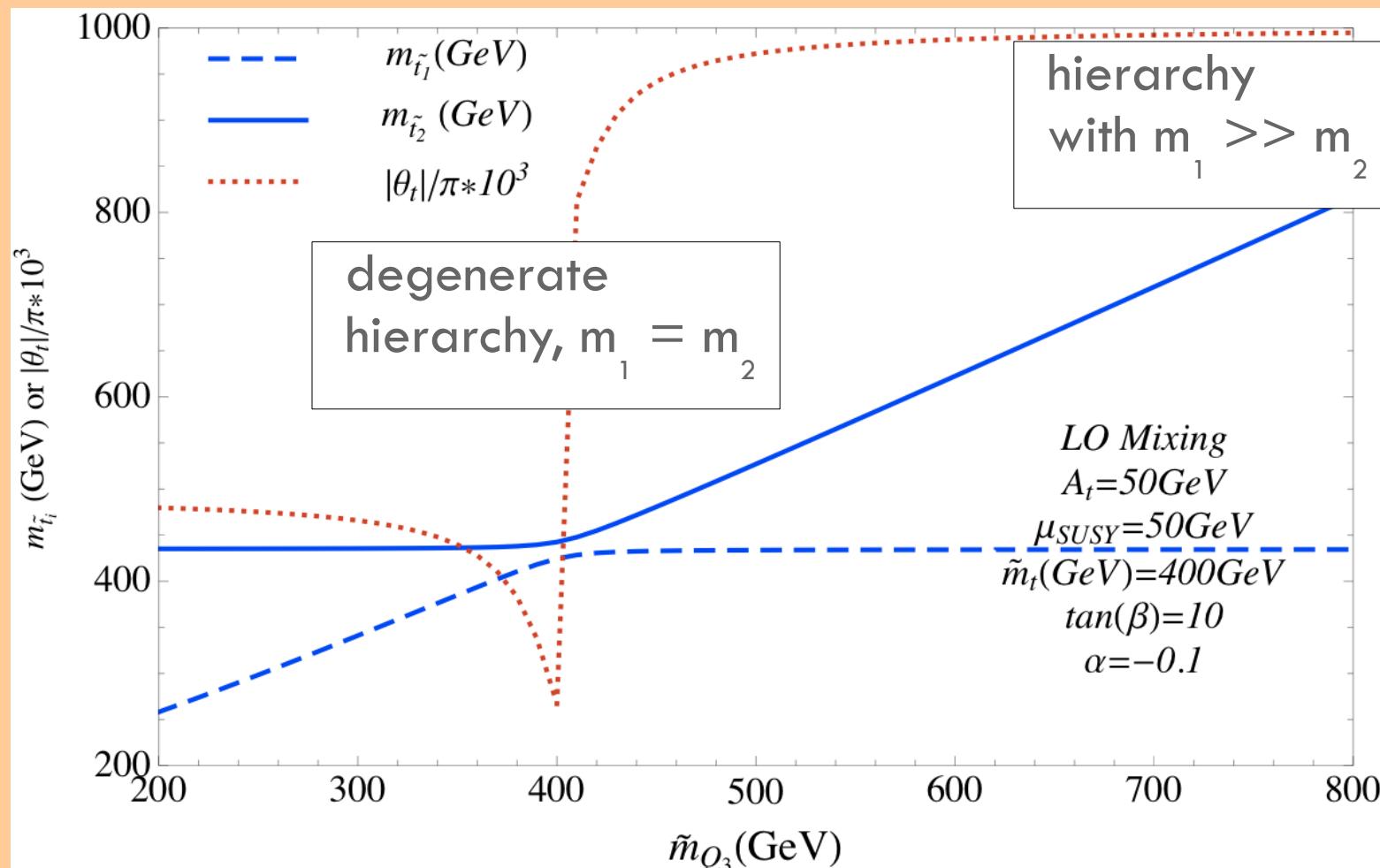
Matching two hierarchies

$$m_t \ll m_{\tilde{g}} = m_{\tilde{q}} = m_{SUSY}$$

vs

$$m_t \ll m_{\tilde{t}_1} \ll m_{\tilde{g}} = m_{\tilde{q}} = m_{\tilde{t}_2}$$

Evolution of two stop masses:

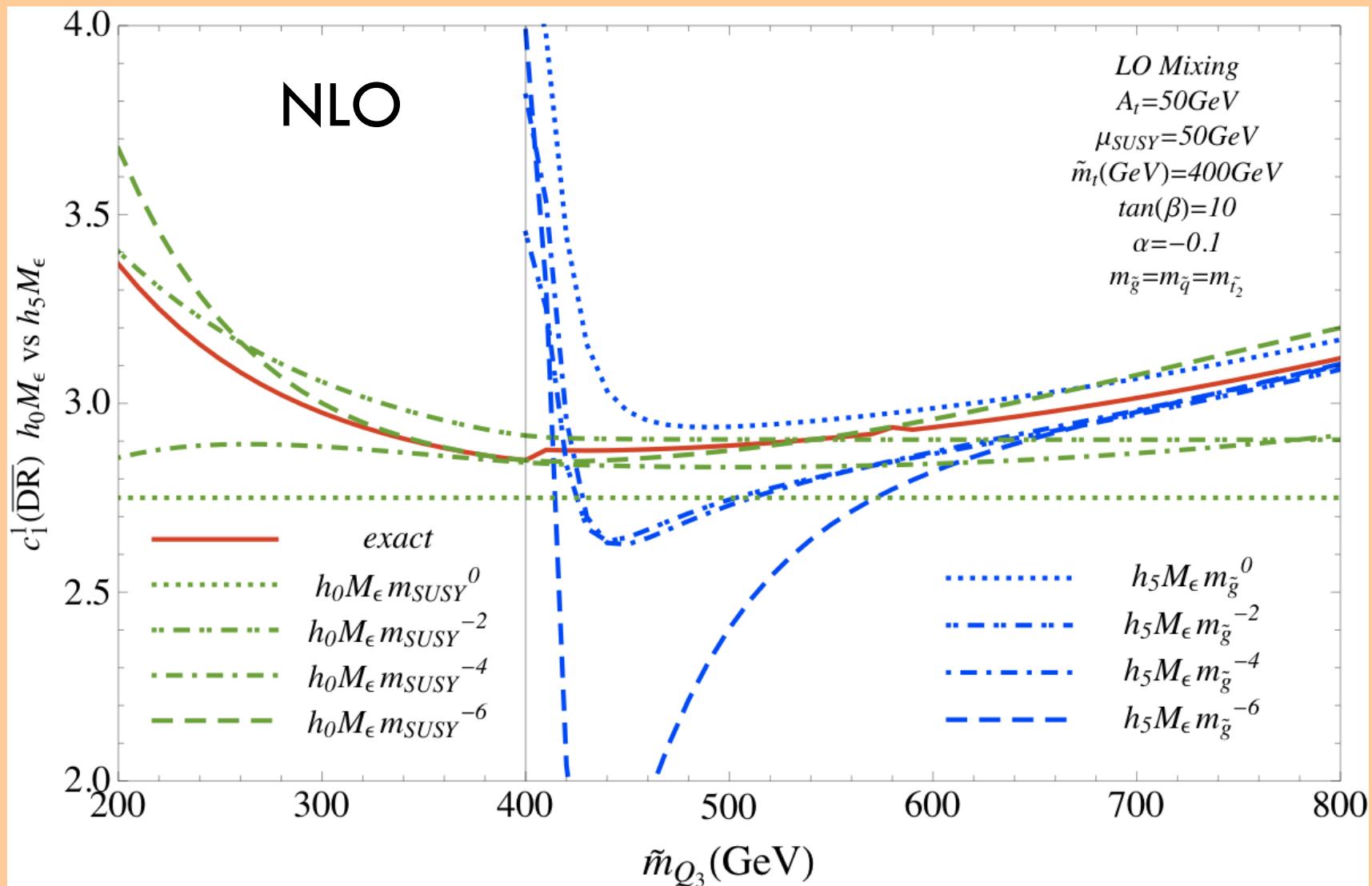


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Matching two hierarchies

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